Organisation ruling on patent protection for pharmaceutical and agro-chemical products from the European Community;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far it would be helpful in promoting India's interests?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) to (c) Government is exploring different options for implementing the recommendations and rulings of the Dispute Settlement Body of WTO relating to India's obligations contained in Articles 70.8 and 70.9 of the TRIPs Agreement of the WTO Agreement.

Patenting of Medicinal Plants

70. PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV:

SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the conspiracy of patenting Indian medicinal plants in foreign countries; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take or what type of law they propose to enact and implement to prevent patenting of medicinal plants in foreign countries and by when?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) and (b) No such information is maintained by the Government.

Patents cannot be granted for plants, patents are granted by respective Governments under their patent laws. Whenever information is received about patent being taken on certain products which are not considered patentable, steps are teken to assess whether grant of patent can be challenged.

Survey of Workers in Various Industries

71. SHRI VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survery about the number of regular and causal workers in various industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATTYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir National Sample Survery Organisation carries out detailed Labour Force Survery once in every five years. The surverys provide data on regular & casual workers by broad group of Industries. List such survery was carried out in 1993-94 and results published in Report No. 409 entitled as "Employment & Unemployment in India 1993-94". Per 1000 distribution of usually employed persons by status of emplyment as reported in the report is enclosed in the statement *(see below)*

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise distribution of per 1000 usuall employed persons by status of employment

"51 No	State/UT	"Usual Principal Status					
		Self	Regular	Rural	Urban		
		Employed	Employed	Casual Labour	Self Employed	Regular Employed	Casual Labour
1	2	3		4	5	6	7 8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	464	55	481	389	358	253
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	853	124	23	215	700	85
3.	Assam	531	166	303	437	447	116
4.	Bihar	518	43	439	467	367	166
5.	Goa	324	357	319	337	470	193
6.	Gujarat	463	74	463	360	438	202
7.	Haryana	617	130	253	402	453	145
8.	Himachal Pradesh	820	90	90	343	571	86
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	738	153	109	407	548	45
10.	Karnataka	536	55	409	389	392	219